

THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—313 Fourteenth St.
P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
One year, with Sunday.....14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....6.00
Six months, with Sunday.....7.00
Three months, without Sunday.....3.50
Three months, with Sunday.....4.00
One month, without Sunday.....1.00
One month, with Sunday.....1.25
Weekly.

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to

THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449 Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt House.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

COLORADO'S plurality for Harrison will be nearly fifteen thousand. We still think that Myron Reed should retire from politics.

REPUBLICANS throughout the country are still rallying, and Democrats think of preferring charges against them as offensive partisanship.

FROM a careful estimate on the basis of the official returns as far as canvassed, Harrison's plurality in New York will be about thirteen thousand.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says "the desperately-fought and gloriously-won victory in Indiana was the crowning glory of the Harrison campaign." That's what we think here.

IN chatting about the result of the election the President is said to deplore the defeat of the Democracy, but declares that the party has nothing to be ashamed of. This, too, in face of the fact that the prostrate party has Mr. Cleveland.

AS time goes on there is less and less talk about a "power behind the throne." The impression seems to be gaining ground that a man named Harrison will have more influence with the coming administration than any other who can be mentioned.

A "MAN who knows Mr. Cleveland" advances the opinion that he will re-enter public life as a member of Congress. Will he go as a representative of the District of Columbia, which is his only legal residence, or will he, perhaps, go back to the Buffalo district which gives so handsome a Republican majority?

GOVERNOR GRAY did not think it worth while to follow President Cleveland's example and issue his Thanksgiving proclamation before election. The amiable Governor felt that whatever the result might be he would have certain causes for political exhilaration which would enable him to prepare the document without loss of cheerfulness.

THE Philadelphia Press has a rightful appreciation of the fight and victory in Indiana. That paper shows that Indiana Republicans did a deal better than the New York Republicans, having made a larger pro rata gain over 1884, and certainly in the face of an incalculably more bitter and malignant opposition. The result in Indiana is an honor to General Harrison and to the Republican party, and a vindication of those who were wise enough to understand the character of the fight, and did not therefore indulge in vain glorious prophecies of pluralities.

PERSONAL friends of Mr. Cleveland, who have talked with him on the subject, intimate that in his coming message to Congress he will reiterate and emphasize the tariff sentiments expressed in his last year's communication to that body. In other words, the next message will be wrother than the last. It will be in strict accordance with what members of his party amiably describe as his pig-headedness, if such is the case. Having taken the Democracy into a hole, he is determined not to acknowledge his error, but to go on and dig the pit deeper, if possible.

THE city is told from Republican sources that Chief Fire Engineer Webster "was defeated by his own conduct and the conduct of his indiscreet friends." This is precisely like some of the Democratic denunciations of Gen. Harrison in the recent campaign. It was laid to his charge that he did his duty.—The News.

It was the Indianapolis Journal that said so, and the Journal repeats it; but the difference in the parallel the News seeks to run is, that Chief Webster has not done his duty. His administration of the fire department has not been such as to command approval on the part of those who know the facts. The Journal gave him the credit of being a good fire-fighter, and several times advised the Council to re-elect him under the peculiar circumstances, but knowing something of his administration of the department, we could not say that he had earned re-election. He has not.

THE expressions of prominent colored preachers of the South concerning the election of General Harrison are eminently sensible and conservative. They do not ask that the colored people be favored, or petted, or treated in any exceptional way, and do not expect anything of the kind from a Republican administration. All they ask or expect is to be treated like American citizens without reference to race or color. One of the mischievous features of our politics in recent times is the tendency to recognize class distinctions and class interests, with the inference that each must be accorded special

treatment. Nothing could be further from the true idea of republican government where all citizens are supposed to stand on equality, and the interest of one is the interest of all. The leaders of the colored people in the South show their good sense in repudiating this idea and asking to be regarded and treated as part and parcel of the American people. The enforcement of this idea would give them the rights and privileges of other citizens which is all they desire.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

There is a "Southern question," so-called, because the South chooses to have it so. It is the South that makes the "Southern question," and it is the South that seems likely to keep a Southern question alive. The Southern leaders may think it adds to their importance to hold themselves aloof, and to talk like sullen fools about "South hats" on the part of General Harrison, and all Republican leaders and representatives. It has been the peculiar "fad" of these Southern gentlemen to wrap themselves up in a cloak of their own grandeur, and to sit gloomy and peculiar through all the years of Republican administration, declining to consider themselves part of a homogeneous people, but forever prating about "the South," as though that were a distinctive portion of the United States needing a distinctive and peculiar treatment. When Grover Cleveland was elected, "the North" did not act the baby, and go off in the corner and pout. When the Democratic party came into power "the North" went right along attending to business at the old stand, while "the South" acted as though the rebellion had succeeded, and instead of doing its part to cement the whole Union and give homogeneity to the country, did its level best to make "a Southern" administration on a Southern basis, with free trade as the party shibboleth, thus more sharply than ever accentuating "the Southern question." The natural and expected result.

The distinctively "Southern" administration, with Southern ideas and Southern principles, devoted to humoring the Southern gentleman of the old school and to apothecizing Southern ideas of 1860 and before, came to an inglorious termination. The people of the United States have declared for a national administration, on a national basis, projected upon national principles and devoted to the national idea. No sooner is the result known than "the South" again betrays its childishness. Again is "the South" attempting to erect a barrier against the new administration, building a wall over which the healthful streams of nationalism may not run, and preparing to adopt the same narrow-minded, little-souled, insular policy that has made of "the South," in its own esteem, a distinctive locality, vastly to its own detriment and to the injury of the entire Nation.

Since the day General Harrison was nominated he has uttered no word that could wound the sensibilities of any true man in the South. He has expressed the strongest desire that the South should have its full share in the blessings and benefits of a truly national policy and administration. He has spoken for the whole Republican party of the North, that his and their desire was that "the streams of prosperity in the Southern States should run bank full." That is the earnest desire of the Republican party. Republicans look with the greatest pleasure upon every indication of industrial development and prosperity in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and elsewhere, and long for the day when nationalism in its broadest sense shall entirely wipe out any thought of sectionalism. The Republican party has made this fight for protection more largely for the South than for the North. The North could get along, probably, by itself; but the South needs the nursing mother of protection for the infant industries that are just showing themselves in that section. Republicans in the North do not need the strong arm of a Republican administration; but the "new South," the men who are held in leash by Southern conservatism, do need the friendly regard and whatever influence and protection a broad-minded Republican national administration can properly afford.

Since General Harrison's election there have been the friendliest expressions toward the South on the part of Northern representatives, both politicians and newspapers, and these have indicated in some measure to intelligent and patriotic people in the South the spirit by which the new administration would be animated, because it will be a Republican administration. But on the part of those who should know better and act better there are the outbreaks of the same old sectionalism that has for so many years retarded Southern progress. Even the Atlanta Constitution, a paper that could and should represent the "new South," fills its columns with articles of which its editor should be ashamed. In discussing the question, only on Tuesday, the Constitution says:

"The Indianapolis Journal, a paper supposed to be very close to Mr. Harrison, remarked in a recent editorial article that Mr. Harrison, in order to strengthen the Republican party in the South and make it reasonably respectable, will undertake to call to his support the men of influence in this section who are in sympathy with the American policy of protection."

"Whether such a course would have the desired result is a question for the future; we do not believe it would. We believe the very name of the Republican party is so suggestive of the measures of oppression, which it sought to fasten on the South, that the white people of this section can never be tempted to affiliate with it."

This is ridiculous nonsense; childish, imbecile rot. If the people of the South will not affiliate with the Republican party until it changes its name to suit their inflamed self-love, they can go off by themselves and pout as long as they please. The Journal does not assume to stand any closer to General Harrison than any other paper; but we do claim to stand mighty close to the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican party, and we tell the Atlanta Constitution that talk of the kind it indulges only excites pity and contempt. It does not cause the faintest feeling of anger, but it does create a profound pity that there are sensible men in the South who can be so utterly childish. The Journal says again that it rests with the South whether there shall be "a Southern question." It rests with them,

and with them alone, whether they will come into the enjoyment of the national principles and the national policy of the new administration. Gen. Benjamin Harrison is a wise, broad-minded, patriotic, national Republican. He will not have one policy for the North, and another for the South, or for the East, or for the West. He will have a national policy, as broad as the Nation and as patriotic as the Constitution. He will attempt to build up the waste places of the South by means of this policy. He will try and make the Western deserts blossom as a rose through this policy. We do not believe that Southern conservatism will be strong enough to prevent his success. We feel certain there are men strong enough and able enough in the South, devoted to the future of their own States and homes, to break down the insane prejudice that has so long kept them out of their share of the good things of the Nation. At least, the Journal wants it understood, not only by the Atlanta Constitution, but by everybody else, that the South has its future and fortune within its own control. There used to be a lawyer hereabouts who, in complaints for divorce, alleged "incompatibility of temper on her part." If there is incompatibility in the national family, we want it understood by the South that the incompatibility is all on its part.

A BETTER ELECTION LAW.

Ex-Congressman John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, is reported in the Sentinel as saying "he does not want a registration law, because the Republicans, instead of buying voters, would hire them to keep their names off the registration books."

Since the election there has been considerable talk of the necessity of a new election law, and some Democratic papers have favored it on the alleged ground that it would give them protection against Republican frauds. We care very little what reasons Democrats give for favoring a better election system if they will only favor it in good faith. Our opinion is that they do not and will not. The Democratic party in this State, as in all other States, is the party of fraud in elections. It requires very little knowledge of political history to know that. The election laws of the Southern States are framed with an express view to permit and facilitate Democratic frauds. In the Northern States we do not recall an instance where the Democratic party has failed to oppose all measures to secure honest elections. In this State they have always opposed everything looking in that direction. The present election law, a great improvement on the old one, was passed by a Republican Legislature and opposed by Democrats. We do not believe the present ripple of Democratic talk in favor of a better law will last long, though we wish it might. We believe it is utterly insincere, though we wish it were not. Mr. Lamb sounds the first note of dissent. It is conceded on all hands that a registration law is a great aid to honest elections, and should be embraced in any electoral-reform system that may be adopted. The Republicans of Indiana favored such a law in former years, but a provision in the Constitution stood in the way. This difficulty has been removed by an amendment to the Constitution, which was introduced and supported by Republicans and opposed by Democrats. Now we can have a registration law, but Mr. Lamb says he is opposed to it because Republicans, "instead of buying voters, would hire them to keep their names off the registration books." There is a degree of audacity about this that stamps Mr. Lamb as a man of genius and a Democratic statesman of the first magnitude. His political patron saint and teacher, Voorhees himself, could hardly have compressed a greater assumption of virtue with more dishonesty and audacity into less space. In these few words Mr. Lamb gives us to understand that the Democratic party in Indiana is a party of immaculate purity and honesty, that it has been struggling all these years for honest elections, only to be continually baffled by the wicked Republicans, and that even now it would favor a registration law but for the certainty that the Republicans would nullify it by hiring voters not to register. What a picture is this of honesty struggling in the toils of its oppressor; of virtue battling under great disadvantages against vice, of Democratic truth crushed to earth but eternally rising again.

We trust Mr. Lamb's objection to a registry law will not be generally adopted by his party, though we expect it will. In spite of his gloomy view of the situation, we hope the Democrats in the next Legislature will favor the passage of an election law so stringent as to make impossible Republican, as well as Democratic frauds. In the enactment of such a law they can depend on the hearty support of Republicans.

THE MELANCHOLY DAYS.

The Journal does not invite reminiscences, but will venture the opinion that within the memory of the oldest inhabitant there has not been an autumn which equaled this in its number of rainy, gloomy, soul-depressing days. September was less sunny than usual, and October, commonly the most delightful of months in this region, violated precedent in a way to suggest that a confusion of the calendar had occurred in the weather bureau. The "melancholy days" continued with November, though they had not first arrived with it. It is well to be cheerful under all circumstances; but with a sense in most minds of having been deprived of a beautiful season—a loss which cannot be made good for a long year—and with summer merging into a long winter—even a Mark Tapley temperament must be sorely tried. Republicans are not, of course, entirely dependent on the weather, and have had sources of joy which have enabled them to rise superior to its influences in a large measure, but even their faces would shine brighter if the clouds did but lift. The condition of Democratic minds in this period of rain-fall and gloom can only be understood by putting one's self in the place of these doubly-afflicted brethren, and reflecting upon the woes of being defeated and having to bear the misery under such unfavorable conditions. These unfortunate deserve sympathy; but without regard to politics, there is a general wish, not

to call it a demand, for fair weather. The farmers want it; the social, commercial, moral and sanitary interests of the city call for it, and altogether it would seem that we must have it, if we have to wait till next year for it.

THE Charleston News and Courier says:

"On the day before the election the Indianapolis Journal said:

General Harrison will carry his precinct, his ward, his city, his county, his State and the United States. Mark what we say."

"The most conspicuous failure in this prediction is that General Harrison did not carry the county in which he lives and where he is best known; and he narrowly escaped being defeated in his State, as well. This is indeed 'humiliating,' as the Journal says, but the record stands. Mark what it means!"

The Journal missed it in just one particular, because of the introduction of South Carolina methods into Marion county. Had we coupled with the prophecy another one, to the effect that Grover Cleveland would not carry his precinct, his ward, his city, his county, his State nor the United States, we should have hit the nail on the head in each and every instance. Mark that.

WHAT wonderful insight and foresight Gen.

Grant had in politics, as in other matters. How like a prophecy these words of his: "When the Democratic party is near having the whole government over the country, then it will go by way of the Allegheny mountains to the tariff question and break their neck."

It is denied for Professor Bassett, of DePaw

University, that he joined in any agreement with the Democratic authorities whereby the vote of third-party students were not to be challenged at the late election, and also, that he did not inflict upon a student a blow with a book or anything else, nor administer a kick. A student entered a recitation-room blowing a horn, and was pushed out. Professor Bassett has been connected with the university as student and teacher for nineteen years, and certainly has a right to be sensitive over a misrepresentation. The late campaign was not one of special tenderness, and in its heat it is by no means improbable that injustices were unwittingly done. The third-party people occupied a very unenviable position, and some of them placed themselves where they were likely to be severely criticised. The Journal still thinks, as it ventured to express itself before, that an educational institution like DePaw should be the last to be projected into a political canvass by the conduct of its faculty; and there were some connected with DePaw who appeared more solicitous to be of the "we" who could carry Indiana for Cleveland, and thus defeat the Republican party, than to advance the institution in the confidence and respect of all the people.

THE Lawrenceburg Press prints a letter from

"one of the brightest Democrats in the country" as to the causes of the Democratic defeat. Among other things he says:

"We Democrats underestimated General Harrison's brains. We thought his grandfather's hat would slip down to his shoulders, but it didn't; it fitted exactly. We made a mistake in saying anything about that hat. It roused the enthusiasm of 1860, and brought them to the front. I do not see it. No man without brains, a great big fat fellow, could make as many speeches as he did in so short a period of time without putting his foot in his mouth. I have a much better opinion of his ability now than I had six months ago. The foregoing is the opinion of a poor, wet, bedraggled rooster, standing out in the rain on one foot, who realizes that he has been licked."

SHOULD the so-called direct-tax bill go through ultimately the following are the States and sums to be refunded to them:

Delaware.....	\$1,683
Maryland.....	436,925
Michigan.....	501,763
Minnesota.....	108,324
Missouri.....	781,125
New York.....	2,603,918
Ohio.....	1,567,089
Pennsylvania.....	1,946,719
Illinois.....	1,146,551
Indiana.....	904,875
Low.....	422,084
Kentucky.....	713,695
West Virginia.....	208,479

"It is a condition, and not a theory, that confronts you, Mr. Harrison. What are you going to do about it?"—Charleston News and Courier.

The question has been answered by Republican ballots. The condition remains, while the theory has taken a rest for another four years.

MRS. SHAW, the American "whistling prima donna," who created such a sensation in London, has just been granted a divorce from her husband. As a comment on the event the lines concerning whistling girls and crowing hens are now in order.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I. When, where, and by whom was the first bank of the United States established? I get a history of our present banking system and the acts of Congress in regard to the United States bank?

Previous to the revolutionary war paper money was issued to a greater or less extent by each of the thirteen colonies, a practice which led to financial disaster and individual loss. The first regularly chartered and organized bank of the United States was the Bank of North America, organized at Philadelphia. It commenced business in 1782. It was followed by the Bank of the United States, chartered in 1791, and subsequently re-chartered. 2. Write to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington and ask him to send you one of the reports containing such a history.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

On your list of subscribers for the Sentinel, I noticed the name of one dollar, and made my guess (minus) \$2,500. I saw by Monday's Sentinel I was credited as giving Cleveland 2,500 pluralities. I guessed he would be re-elected, and I was right. I wrote the Sentinel that they had not understood my guess, but in their reply they say my guess was correct. In their offer they said \$50 to persons coming nearest to Cleveland's plurality, and as I was best just 2,500 I think I guessed near to his plurality than the man who guessed 1.

VINCENNES, Ind. A. B. H.

You are undoubtedly right, and were entitled to the prize, but we can do no more than compliment you on the accuracy of your guess.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What was Cleveland's plurality on the popular vote in 1884?

In Indiana, 6,512; in the United States, 72,422 on the face of the returns, with the South and New York frauds counted in.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please give the vote for Cleveland and Harrison in Texas.

L. M. S. MARION.

The official vote has not been announced.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ALMOST throughout the New England States the proportion of women to men is about seven to one.

THERE is to be another oculatory exhibition in Europe in May, when King Humbert of Italy will visit the Emperor of Germany.

THE turning down of the corner of a visiting card is generally done to denote that the call is intended for more than one member of the family.

WILHELM DAMELBERG arrived at Vienna with Mr. Samah and her company, her baggage and theatrical requisites very nearly filled the whole train, a conspicuous object being her coffin.

THE eloquence of a clerkman at Coldwater, Mich., met with a sudden collapse the other Sunday, when, to emphasize a point, he brought

his fist down heavily upon the pulpit and hit upon a needle some one had left there.

It has hitherto been thought that Buenos Ayres was one of the most expensive cities to live in, a medium-sized house renting there for \$2,500 a year. It is learned, though, that an eight-room house in the outskirts of Sidney brings \$1,500 a year.

Who says that literary effort is not remunerated in this country? Mrs. Humphrey Ward received \$500 from an American publisher for "Robert Elsmere," and 100,000 copies of the book have been sold. That gives her a "royalty" of half a cent on each copy.

It is said that one of the first results of the election will be the revival of the Washington (D. C.) National Republican. The venture is not expected to be a paying one, but the Republican old stagers feel the necessity of an administration organ at the national capital.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian understands that the new play which the poet laureate has written for Miss Mary Anderson deals with the fortunes of Robin Hood, and that Miss Anderson will probably not produce it in America, but will reserve it until her return to England.

Two toothmarks left in an apple by a burglar—Chandler Jones—at Hazlehurst, Ga., led to his identification and arrest. One of the prints was left by an improving tooth, and Jones was the only person in the neighborhood who owned such a tooth. "And thus," says the reporter of the incident, "another apple has caused man's downfall."

The late Lord Lucan, of England, was a man of eighty-eight when he died, a few days ago, but he looked hardly more than forty or forty-five. His face was adorned by whiskers, and he always wore a tight-fitting frock-coat and a flat-brimmed hat. His great age was doubtless attained by the excessive care which he devoted to his digestive apparatus. He ate only certain kinds of food, and his meals were always weighed for him so that he might not over-eat. The result was that he maintained a youthful appearance for years after middle life had been reached, and up to a short time ago was able to sit at horse to perfection.

DURING the war of the rebellion 10,000 of the Maine soldiers made allotments of their pay to the State treasury, to be drawn during their absence by their families or by themselves on their return. George Kitchen, of the First Maine Cavalry, who enlisted in 1861, recently wrote from California asking the State Treasurer at Augusta to send him \$10 that he left there in 1864. The accounts were overhauled, Kitchen's balance was found, and the \$10 with accrued interest, \$24.70 in all, was sent to him. Kitchen was a character, and this story is a proof of him: During a skirmish he said to a comrade: "Do you see that long, link red with a brass nail on it? Well, watch him jump, and when he is fired, and as the smoke rose he himself leaped into the air, exclaiming, 'By thunder, the wrong man jumped that time.' Kitchen was carried from the field cursing that link 'red' that stood so long."

Our swivel me swift from the swooning swish,
From the holes in the gopher's gun;
Let me go to the dim of the damps dark,
To glim glim away roundly.
From the mist of the springful sprank, I woen,
With a fraughful frunk on my soul,
Comes the jimmering jabberwock unto me,
And prangits his dismal dolo.

—Volapuk, by Roger Q. Mills.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

NO one has yet been observed to give away his Bell telephone stock.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NORRIS is happier over the election of Harrison and a Republican House than the people of the Northwestern Territories. It means Statehood just as soon as the necessary steps can be taken.—Iowa State Register.

"We Democrats underestimated General Harrison's brains. We thought his grandfather's hat would slip down to his shoulders, but it didn't; it fitted exactly. We made a mistake in saying anything about that hat. It roused the enthusiasm of 1860, and brought them to the front. I do not see it. No man without brains, a great big fat fellow, could make as many speeches as he did in so short a period of time without putting his foot in his mouth. I have a much better opinion of his ability now than I had six months ago. The foregoing is the opinion of a poor, wet, bedraggled rooster, standing out in the rain on one foot, who realizes that he has been licked."

WE want to see the prevalence of manhood suffrage—the freedom of all white men to vote. We do not want to drive the colored people of the South into slaughter pens to satisfy pharisees and office-seekers. Let us first make the party of manhood suffrage.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

EVERYWHERE in the country the Republican ticket gained in strength in the rural districts, and it appears that the principles of protection and the freedom of the country will continue to be the basis of the President's policy. This shows well for the intelligence of the agricultural class.—Burlington Hawkeye.

FROM all parts of the country comes the news of the revival of business since the election, and manufacturers of textile fabrics report a most gratifying pressure of orders. Now that the policy of this country is assured for the next four years at any rate, there is no hesitation in adding to the stock on hand.—Boston Advertiser.

THE fight was to the death, but it was Mr. Cleveland's political death which was compassed. The protected industries of the country will continue to receive protection. Senator Vest and the other survivors of the defeat will probably be more cautious hereafter about issuing challenges for "a fight of extermination."—Albany Journal.

THE [Democratic] party has been beaten and Mr. Cleveland with it because it thrust forward the free-trade issue. This did not make its first appearance in the President's December message, but in the Morrison bills of the Forty-eighth and forty-ninth Congresses. Mr. Cleveland's message was but the echo of these bills.—Kingston Freeman.

SO long as the Anarchists confine themselves to words these human serpents may be permitted to go on with their hissing, but any overt act or proven conspiracy to take the life of a President or to overthrow the Government by force will be met with swift and sure punishment. It is of much more importance to the Anarchists that this fact should be understood than it is to any one else.—New York World.

IF the Democratic leaders of the South grasp the opportunity which is now offered them, and meet the Republican organization half way in endeavoring to eliminate the sectional element, and to divide parties on economic questions, the future will hold some hope for Democratic reform in statement in office. A neglect to do this, however, will keep the Republican party in power in the national government for at least a generation to come.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"PROTECTION" is the magic word by which Republicans carried the day and will come again to power; but under the grand plan laid down in the Republican platform, and in the minds of the millions that voted for Harrison, there were three branches of this protection: first, protection to American labor against the pauper labor of Europe; second, protection for our ships, seamen, fishermen and Americans generally against unreasonable rates of duty on goods of foreign powers; and third, and most important of all, protection of the citizen everywhere in his sacred and constitutional right to cast his ballot freely and have it fairly counted.—Ohio State Journal.

IT will take a strong hand to hold the balance between the changes made by reform and the changes demanded by hunger for office; but we believe President Harrison has the power, and the Republican party by securing the support of the whole independent vote and have commanded the sympathy of a very large number of Republicans. If then he had deferred the sudden projection of the tariff as the sole issue of the election he would have been nominated and elected, with the opportunity to establish securely the reform which he had begun, while the education of public sentiment in tariff reform, which was not an issue sufficient ripe for an immediate vote, would have proceeded.—Harper's Weekly.

WHETHER the South is really ready for the new day [of business prosperity] or not is the practical question. Gen. Harrison cannot hasten it. All he can do is to prepare a trellis for the vine if the kindly earth and the generous sun see it to make the vine grow. The election of a President pledged to the great doctrine of protection may be said to have raised the stone away from the tomb of Southern prosperity, and that is all. That section of the country can now share in the national prosperity or still sleep in the grave of its dead past, the decision of the matter will rest with the North, and the administration which is about to enter upon its great responsibilities. Protection is not, as

many seem to suppose, a cradle for helpless infancy, but a staff to help those who help themselves.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WE sincerely hope that the new administration will have a majority in the House. It would probably be better for the Republicans and for the country to have the majority small, as it must be, but it certainly is desirable from every patriotic standpoint that both branches of Congress shall be in accord with the President.—Philadelphia Times.

Why We Give Thanks.

New York Independent.

IT is a little early, perhaps, to celebrate Thanksgiving, but when the heart is full of gratitude one need not wait till the appointed day to express it. If we talk turkey a little in advance we are sure nobody will complain. We are glad and thank God for what we have, and we are glad because some noble men as Harrison and Morton have been chosen as the heads of this great Nation.

Because the Republican majority has been preserved in the Senate and a Republican majority obtained in the House of Representatives. Because the answer to the solid South is the solid North.

Because the victory at the ballot-box was so clear and decisive, and without so painful. Because free-trade, principles and sham reforms were so emphatically repudiated. Because Grover Cleveland's lease of the White House expires on the 4th of March next, without the privilege of a second term.

Because the government is so soon to pass into the hands of a firm, strong, capable man. General Harrison will be a blessing to the presidency and to the country. It is good to have him in the White House.

Because the Republican party selected most excellent candidates for national and State offices. It has risen to a higher plane.

Because we are to have a clean and effective civil service, and statesmen in the Cabinet. Because the victory of last week was largely a triumph of Christian influences. It will as Dr. Storrs has indicated, promote the moral culture of the country. The hand of Providence was in it.

Education.

New York Sun.

THE educational campaign has taught different lessons from those expected by the educators, but they are lessons which will be remembered and taken to heart by every man who aspires to political distinction in the United States for the next generation. The war in the Territories, the American people passed their examinations on the 6th day of November are these:

"The President of the United States has to be a national man."

When a party elects a President it elects with him federal officeholders of its own political faith.

The party that does not practice the great Democratic maxim, which, expressed with a plainness to scare innocents, is to the Voters: "Belong to the Scolds," will itself become the spoils of the opposite party.

Turn the Rascals Out doesn't mean Keep the Rascals In.

A President is not a party despot